

the supreme test of science—namely, the ability to predict—has been justified. Before we had treated cancer we said that, inasmuch as the cancer cells are known to require more oxygen than normal cells, they are more active in proliferation than the body cells, and hence conquer the body cells. The logical method of curing cancer, then, would be to give the cancer cells more oxygen and thus render them less active. The hungry dog sleeps when he gets his bone. This is the theory. Ionaco gives more oxygen."

The advertisement closes with the usual offer of "Delightful Free Treatments" and free lectures. How an honest, intelligent publisher can sell space to such hokum and remain at peace with his conscience is an enigma.

**Health Officers Newly Appointed**—Dr. J. Rollin French has been appointed city health officer of Avalon, to succeed Dr. Robert V. Baker.

Dr. T. P. Peery, beginning July 1, will serve as health officer of Sutter County in place of Dr. Smith McMullin.

Dr. J. B. Blackshaw has been appointed city health officer of Antioch in the place of Dr. W. S. George, who died recently.

Capt. David L. Adams has been appointed city health officer of Newport Beach, to succeed Mr. J. A. Porter, deceased.

**Treatment of Idiopathic Purpura Hemorrhagica**—The treatment advocated by J. W. Sooy and Theodore S. Moise, New Haven, Conn. (Journal A. M. A.), for idiopathic purpura hemorrhagica is said to be entirely symptomatic in nature, with chief emphasis placed on checking the hemorrhage and replacing the lost platelets. Ten cases have been treated. In two instances, the treatment was used as a method for the preoperative preparation of patients in need of surgical attention; in one instance, for the extraction of several teeth in a woman who had bled profusely for three days after a recent tooth extraction; and in a second patient with a marked hemorrhagic diathesis, on whom a tonsillectomy was indicated. These procedures were followed by a normal convalescence free from bleeding. The method of treatment in these cases has been as follows: On the first day the patient was given two exposures of six minutes each, at a distance of thirteen inches, on the entire dorsal and ventral surfaces of the body. The exposures were increased daily by three minutes for five days, after which the exposure may be increased in daily increments of ten minutes. It is rarely necessary to increase the exposure beyond twenty-eight minutes. This procedure gives a massive exposure and may produce a somewhat painful hyperemia. In such cases, the treatment is omitted on the following day. No serious burns have been observed. One case is reported in detail to illustrate the effect of this treatment on the disease. When the patient was first seen, June 4, 1925, the platelet count was 108,000 per cubic millimeter. She was given five daily exposures to the mercury vapor quartz lamp. On the fifth day, the platelet count was 242,000 per cubic millimeter. On account of a severe cold, the patient did not appear for treatments until five days later. At this time, the platelet count had fallen to 152,000, and there was slight epistaxis. Daily treatments were commenced, and after twelve days (June 25) the platelet count had risen to 546,000 per cubic millimeter. The treatments were discontinued about eight months ago, and there have been no further evidences of the disease. The blood platelet count has been maintained at the normal level.

**Interesting Results from Use of Parathyroid Extract in Case of Osteitis Deformans (Paget's Disease)**—Suggested by the work of Collip on parathyroidectomized dogs in which the administration of extracts of parathyroid glands raised the calcium content of the blood, this substance was employed by Anthony Bassler, New York (Journal A. M. A.), in a case of osteitis deformans with a happy result. In this case of steadily progressing Paget's disease no treatment was of any value up to the moment the parathyroid was started. Within a short time after its use was established a most marked change for the better occurred. The dose of parathyroid was 1/10 grain (0.006 Gm.) after each meal.

## CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

W. T. McARTHUR, M. D. .... President  
 PERCY T. PHILLIPS, M. D. .... President-Elect  
 ROBERT V. DAY ..... Vice-President  
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### SECTION PROCEEDINGS 1926 SESSION

(Continued)

**Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Section**—William H. Dudley, Los Angeles, chairman; Percival Dolman, San Francisco, Secretary.

The section held two meetings. The chairman's address was published in the June issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

Edward Jackson of Denver was called to the chair and conducted a symposium on refraction, carried out as a general discussion of questions which were submitted prior to the meeting. The discussions were guided and summarized by Jackson in a masterly fashion.

Section officers elected for ensuing year: Percival Dolman, 1165 Flood Building, San Francisco, chairman; Barton J. Powell, Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Stockton, vice-chairman; Simon Jesberg, 1151 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, secretary.

Joseph Beck of Chicago then took the chair and conducted a symposium on Accessory Nasal Sinus Diseases. This symposium was based upon questions previously submitted and was conducted along the same lines as the one led by Jackson.

**Second Session**—The meeting was given over to the following interesting and unique program:

"Re-education of the Deafened Adult Through Lip Reading," Coralie N. Kenfield, Teacher of Adult Lip Reading, San Francisco Public Schools: paper and demonstration of lip reading by deafened adults.

"The Hard-of-Hearing Children in the San Francisco Public Schools," Blanche Van Deveer, Teacher of Lip Reading, San Francisco Public Schools: paper and demonstration of lip reading.

"Acoustic Education," Lilla B. McKenzie, Department of Acoustic Education, Central Institute, St. Louis, Missouri.

"The Oculist and Sight-Saving Classes: Preparation for Oncoming Blindness," Kate M. Foley, Home Teacher of the Blind, California State Library.

"What the Oculist May Do to Aid Blind Children Educationally," R. S. French, Principal California School for the Blind: paper and demonstration of reading by blind children.

At the close of French's demonstration the group of teachers who gave the day's program were thanked for their co-operation. A rising vote of thanks was given to Doctors Jackson and Beck for their part in the program.

### ALAMEDA COUNTY

**Alameda County Medical Association** (reported by Pauline S. Nusbaumer, secretary)—The regular monthly meeting was held June 21, J. K. Hamilton presiding.

Program—1. "Principles of Medical Ethics of the California Medical Association"; discussion opened by W. C. Adams.

2. "Cancer and a Visit to Gye of London"—C. A. Dukes.

3. "Clinical Study of 100 Cases of Infection of the Urinary Tract" (illustrated with lantern slides)—W. W. Cross.

The code of Medical Ethics as adopted by the California Medical Association was discussed and adopted.

In his talk, "Cancer and a Visit to Gye of London," Dukes said that when in October, 1925, he visited Doctor Murray, who is in charge of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, he was taken by him to visit Doctor Gye in his laboratories in the suburbs of London. He found it extremely interesting to be with these scientific investigators of cancer and get their viewpoints of the progress being made. The doctor said that Murray

is very enthusiastic over the work being done by Gye and feels that Gye is on the road to a more thorough understanding of the cancer problem than we have at the present time. Gye assured Dukes that he is not working upon the cure of cancer, but simply trying to establish the cause. During his travels Dukes came upon many proclaimed cures and theories of cures from the emetin treatment, the serum treatment advocated by the Germans and much thought of in Italy. At the time of his visit to Doctor Bier's clinic in Berlin, the Americans were not being very graciously received; in fact, at the time of his visit, clinics had been closed to American visitors. He believes that the misunderstanding which caused this situation has since been corrected. Dukes came back from his travels firmly convinced that early and thorough removal of cancer by surgery with the aid of radium and x-ray is the most promising form of treatment. The doctor found the fakirs strong everywhere and thinks that they should be discouraged by publicity through legitimate medical organizations.

W. W. Cross presented a paper upon a clinical study of 100 cases of infection of the urinary tract. Tuberculosis or gonorrhea was not the cause. These cases ranged in age from 5 to 70 years, the average 34, showing the condition present during active life. Of the 100 patients, 13 were males, 87 females. Blood pressures were low, blood chemistry normal. Urinary analysis disclosed pus in all cases, albumen varied from slight cloud to heavy precipitation. Microscopically, pus, red cells—an occasional case—and renal epithelium were present in the order mentioned. Slides demonstrated changes noted by pyelograms which varied from normal to complete destruction when considered as a composite clinical picture.

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### PLACER COUNTY

**Placer County Medical Society** (reported by Robert A. Peers)—Through the courtesy of the Hobart Mills Company and by invitation of the medical superintendent, Dr. Richard O. Schofield, of Hobart Mills, the Placer County Medical Society held its regular meeting in Hobart Mills, Saturday, July 17. The members of the Society and visitors were the guests of the Hobart Mills Company for luncheon and dinner.

There were present the following members and visitors: Members—C. J. Durand, M. E. Thoren, R. H. Eveleth, Carl P. Jones, D. D. Johnson, D. H. Pettingell, W. L. Whittington, R. O. Schofield, J. A. Russell, R. A. Peers, H. N. Miner, W. A. Lavery, F. L. Fanning. Visitors—L. L. Stanley, San Francisco; Harry E. Alderson, San Francisco; Joseph Catton, San Francisco; R. A. Davison, San Francisco; Robert Howell, Auburn; G. W. Henry, Reno; C. D. Piersall, Reno; Robert S. Peers, Colfax; James P. Warren, Portola; J. A. Fuller, Reno; O. S. Cook, Sacramento; Horace Wrinch, Hazelton, British Columbia; J. E. Harbison, Woodland; J. A. Bernard, Truckee; Mr. Thoren, Weimar.

The literary program was as follows: Leo L. Stanley, San Francisco, "Testicular Substance Implantations"; Harry E. Alderson, San Francisco, "Skin Disturbances Due to Foods and Drugs"; Joseph Catton, San Francisco, "Medical Aspects of Fifteen Cases of Murder."

This meeting was one of the most successful and best attended of any meeting held by the Placer County Medical Society in recent years. The literary program was of a high order and of unusual merit. All the papers were well discussed. Following the literary program the members and visitors inspected the plant and the company's hospital.

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### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

**Sacramento County for Medical Improvement** (reported by Bert S. Thomas, secretary)—The June meeting was held in the Gold Room of the Sacramento Hotel on the fifteenth. C. E. Schoff presided. The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The paper of the evening was entitled "Contraceptive Methods." This was presented by James F. Cooper, medical director of the Clinical Research Department of the American Birth Control League. Cooper first reviewed the whole birth control movement, stating that

it had started on an emotional basis and had passed then to scientific people through the sociologists, the agriculturists and the biologists. He discussed various conditions requiring permanent and temporary birth control. By means of a questionnaire the league has found that the program of birth control has been adopted by three-fourths of the intelligentsia. This proves that the birth control movement is here, for Cooper adds: "What the classes do one day, will be imitated next day by the masses." The purpose of the league is to tie up the birth control movement with the medical profession, putting the proper knowledge in the hands of the family physician. In this way the information will be properly guarded and there will be no affront to the public. Cooper believes in preventing pregnancy where there is a real medical reason for it, but does not believe in interfering after pregnancy has once begun. The work of the New York Clinic, which has handled 6000 cases in two years, was summarized. Cooper concluded by reviewing various methods employed by that clinic and what the future plan of study is to be. The subject was discussed by Doctors Hanna, Topping, Hale, Lindsay, Wilder, Howard and Schoff.

Application for membership was read for the first time from Leonard W. Weaver. The applications of William E. Richardson and J. Hidetaro Miyasaki were read for the second time. A vote showed neither was accepted.

The board of directors reported that C. E. Schoff had been appointed as our representative to the Sacramento Federation of Social Agencies; also that E. Loiseaux had been appointed a Red Cross director and chairman of their first aid committee. The directors approved this action; also that Doctor Covington, of the Rockefeller Foundation for Public Health, had appeared before the board of supervisors to discuss the appointment of a full-time health officer. It was thought best for the board of directors to desist from making any comment to the supervisors on this subject.

The president reported the appointment of "a 1928 committee": Harris, Hale, Drysdale, Scatena and Bramhall; he also reported the replacing of Parkinson on the by-laws committee by Thomas.

Meeting adjourned.

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### SAN DIEGO COUNTY

**San Diego County Medical Society** (reported by Robert Pollock, secretary)—On Tuesday evening, June 15, the staff of Mercy Hospital convened to discuss two important propositions submitted by the management, namely:

1. That in all cases, at least one other member of the staff should be called in consultation, before any major surgical operation be performed, except in cases of extreme emergency.

2. That a chief of staff for each department be elected to serve in the capacity of such consultant.

These resolutions brought forth by the chairman for general discussion were thoroughly thrashed out and at the close of the discussion were rejected as unnecessary, it being the almost unanimous opinion that the executive board of the staff could serve in such advisory capacity. Discussion on these measures was participated in by the following: Geistweit, Burger, Churchill, Weiskotten, Stealy, W. Potter, Reese, R. Carter, Andrews, Cornell, Eager, McColl, Strahlmann, Willier, Welpton.

The balance of the evening was spent in discussing the histories of cases that had died in the hospital during the previous month. This meeting brought out an unusually large attendance and was presided over by Doctor Burger.

On Tuesday, June 22, the staff of the San Diego County General Hospital held a very interesting clinical session. Doctor Arnold reported a case of multiple abscess of the pancreas, which had been removed at autopsy, as operation failed to relieve the advanced pathology.

Doctor Lee reported a case of stone in both kidneys with operation for resection of the more badly diseased kidney. This case had been carefully studied and showed good judgment on the part of the operator.

Doctor Strahlmann presented a group of children with

spinal disease arrested by careful orthopedic treatment. In one case an Albee bone-graft taken from the tibia gave excellent results and the little one's nutrition was advanced and general progress was very rapid.

Doctors Little and Ratty presented, in order to show progress, a case of tumor of the spinal cord, operated six months ago. This was a case of extreme interest from the diagnostic, surgical, social, and economic points of view, and brought out considerable discussion. Doctor Little also presented a young man who rather rapidly emerged from the somnolent depths of encephalitis lethargica after entering the hospital.

These clinical programs furnished by the staffs of our hospitals offer the finest kind of cultural opportunities. Each one is a condensed graduate course in itself. They are worthy a larger attendance than they usually attract.

On Tuesday, July 6, a special meeting of the medical society convened in the library to listen to a talk by Dr. Alfranio do Amaral, director of the Antivenin Institute of America, located in San Paulo, Brazil. The doctor is at present engaged in the United States on research and promotion work tending to establish a similar institution in our country for research work and the manufacture of specific and polyvalent serums for the treatment of the bites of poisonous reptiles of North America.

He spoke very entertainingly for an hour on the various poisonous snakes of North and South America, giving a graphic description of what has been accomplished in Brazil and of the detail work of the San Paulo institution. His descriptions were illustrated by lantern slides. At the conclusion of his lecture the doctor produced a couple of diamond back rattlers and showed how easy it was to catch them by the nape of the neck and make them disgorge their venom for laboratory purposes. In San Diego the doctor is having the co-operation of the Board of Park Commissioners and of the Zoological Society. He hopes to have the antivenin ready for commercial distribution in from six to eight months. He emphasized the fact that in agricultural districts snakes of all kinds seem to be rapidly increasing in numbers, his South American statistics showing a tremendous falling off in the number of deaths from snake bite during the past few years during which time the antivenin has been available for prompt treatment.

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### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Santa Barbara County Medical Society (reported by Alex. C. Soper, Jr., secretary)—The regular July meeting was held at the Cottage Hospital as usual, at 8 p. m. Monday the twelfth. In the absence of all the vice-presidents, the Society, on motion duly passed, elected Dr. Henry C. Bagby as temporary chairman.

Twenty-four members were present, with Mr. Curtis, the superintendent of the hospital, and Dr. Edgar F. Smith of Los Olivos.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved and ordered placed on file, the professional part of the program began with a talk by Donald G. Clark, M. D., on "Lipiodol in Bronchiectasis," illustrated with x-ray films. This was discussed by Drs. Samuel Robinson, Henry Ullmann and Allen Williams.

The second presentation was a talk by Samuel Robinson on "Iodine in Treatment of Hyperthyroidism," based on his recent visit to the Crile Clinic in Cleveland. Drs. Rexwald Brown, Sansum, Freidell, Gray, Ullmann and Marion Williams took part in the discussion.

The third was five case reports by Rexwald Brown—operative cases with x-ray film reports. These very interesting cases were discussed by Drs. Bagby, Ullmann, Robinson and Pierce.

Thomas W. Shorkley of Carpinteria having applied for admission through the usual channels, was unanimously elected to membership.

The circular from the A. M. A. regarding "Medical Relief in Disaster" was read and approved. The next order of business was a presentation of a plan by Mr. Curtis of the hospital to institute a series of lectures to the public on health and dietetic measures at regular intervals next fall, and given by members of the staff.

This meeting with the approval of the Society, was endorsed and, on motion, passed unanimously.

The final business was the reading of a list of names of people in the community who had failed to pay their bills for medical service, the secretary endeavoring to interest the Society to enable him to keep such a list for reference for members, so that after a time the profession could be protected more than it has been.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

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### SISKIYOU COUNTY

Siskiyou County Medical Society (reported by S. S. Kalman, M. D., secretary)—The Siskiyou County Medical Society met in the Granada Hotel, Granada, on July 11. Those present were: Doctors Ankele, Bathurst, Heaney, Kalman, Lucas, Nutting and Pius. Doctor Bathurst presented a paper on "Disorders of the Thyroid." His researches show that in Scott Valley endemic goitre occurs only in the west side, where the water is soft and poor in iodine. He warns against using iodine therapeutically except in simple colloid goitre and as preoperative procedure in Graves' disease. In the discussion following all members present took part. Doctor Pius made a plea for recognition of hyperthyroidism before the classical signs are present and stressed the importance of focal infections as possible causative agents.

After the meeting the doctors and their wives were guests of the Society for dinner, which kept them together for several hours.

### DEATHS

Todd, James Hamilton. Died at Piedmont, June 23, 1926, age 80. Graduate of Cooper Medical College, California, 1883. Licensed in California in 1883. Doctor Todd was a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

White, Sherman T. Died at Redding, June 19, 1926, age 62. Graduate of the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, 1888, and the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, Missouri, 1900. Licensed in California in 1892. Doctor White was a member of the Shasta County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

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Infant Feeding—Clifford G. Grulee, Chicago (Journal A. M. A.), reviews briefly the activities of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago which, in connection with the stations of the Chicago Board of Health, covers the poorer districts of the city quite completely. The work of the two is about equally divided, and since the Infant Welfare Society was in the field first, the poorest districts are covered by its stations. There are twenty-five stations, and they take care of populations of all nationalities and colors. Of 2293 children under 1 year of age under the care of the society, 26.55 per cent were exclusively breast fed, and 71.5 per cent were exclusively or partially breast fed. Of 1531 children under 6 months of age, over half were exclusively, and seven-eighths were exclusively or partially breast fed. Only twelve babies had to be weaned for causes other than failure of milk supply before the 9 months' period. Cereals and vegetables were extensively used, both as adjuvants to breast milk and as part of the food given to those wholly artificially fed. Except for the substitution of some other sugar for sucrose, special formulas were used in only twenty-three cases, and acid milks were employed in only twelve of these. In spite of a severe respiratory epidemic, only nine babies were in hospitals at the time of this survey. The experiences of the society show that seven out of eight babies under 6 months of age can be fed in whole or in part on the breast. Cereals and vegetables can be used to advantage in feeding infants in the second six months of life. Acid milks are necessary in only one in 300 cases of infant feeding. It may be necessary to substitute for cane sugar some other form of sugar in less than 10 per cent of artificially fed babies. There is probably no advantage whether in the use of proprietary infant foods, and practically no indication for their use.